

LATEST REPORTS OF
U. S. DEPT. OF
AGRICULTURE

FARM PAGE

HELPFUL HINTS AND REAL NEWS
TO AID THE BIG AND
LITTLE FARMERSPONGE BATHS HELPFUL
TO HORSES IN HOT DAYS

Stable flies are a source of keen annoyance to work animals during the heat of summer. Every owner who has the welfare of the dumb beasts at heart should strive to alleviate as far as possible the discomforts to which the horses are exposed.

The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is to eliminate all breeding places, such as manure piles. The Bureau of Entomology advises that manure be kept in flytight pits or bins until such time as it can be hauled to the fields. Pits should be conveniently located so the manure can be easily thrown in at the time of cleaning and so contrived that it can be readily removed. It is essential that flies be prevented from reaching the manure but, as some of them will, even though a great cure is exercised, it is advisable to place a flytrap on the pit.

The coal-tar sprays used in combating the fly evil in the dairy stable are also efficient in driving the winged pests away from the horses. Among the best of these is a solution of 100 parts of fish oil, 50 parts of oil of tar, and 1 part of crude carbolic acid. It may be prepared at home at a cost of about 25 cents a gallon. This spray as well as kerosene emulsion and other fly repellants containing coal-tar products, fish oil, resin, and oil of tar, are best applied with an inexpensive spray pump. It is preferable to give the horses a hasty spraying each morning before they go to work. This brings best results from the use of the fly eradicator.

SPONGE BATHS AFTER WORK

For the general comfort of the work animals when they come from the field at night, it is recommended that after the harness has been removed each animal should be given a sponge bath with a solution of cool, salt water. In case there are any work galls or shoulder sores, these injuries should be treated with white lotion, which is one of the most healing and soothing preparations of its kind for use in warm weather. White lotion is composed of a mixture of 6 drams of zinc sulphate (white vitrol), 1 ounce of lead acetate (sugar of lead), and 1 pint of water. It is efficient in curing wounds, sores, summer galls, and fistula, and should

be applied three times daily for best results. The prevalent sentiment among horsemen is that it is better to house and feed the work horse during the summer than to attempt to run the animals on grass with a scant supply of grain and hay. Grass is not a desirable material to serve as the basis of the work-horse ration. The practice of turning work animals out on Sundays to eat grass, to which they are unaccustomed, is a prolific source of colic and other digestive disorders. Generally the animals would be better off in a cool, darkened stable, where they could be carried on half rations of grain during idleness.

NIGHT GRAZING HARMFUL
Where work horses which are fed a full allowance of grain are turned out to graze each night they usually are in poor condition for work next day, as the extra feed they have consumed merely tends to increase the tax on their digestive capacity. However, where the stables are hot and ill ventilated it is preferable to expose the horses to digestive troubles on the pastures rather than to attempt to carry them in the barns.

The feet of the work animals should be examined frequently during the summer, in order that accumulations of dirt may be removed. A few moments devoted to scraping out the hoofs each morning and evening will add to the comfort of the beasts, as often such foreign materials as nails or stones lodge in the wall or sole of the foot or are collected in the clefts of the frog or between the bars and the frog. If the hoofs are excessively dry or brittle, they should be softened with some good oil or hoof ointment, and if they are ragged or tend to split, they should be rasped on the edges and trimmed until smooth.

It is advisable to clip horses when the weather warms up in the spring and heavy work begins. When clipped, they work much better, and they do not become chilled after work do not become chilled after work from having thoroughly soaked the heavy coat of winter hair with perspiration. Horses that are clipped as soon as heavy spring work begins should be blanketed at night.

If it is for sale, say so in the classified.

TUBERCULOSIS IS OFTEN FOUND
IN HEALTHY-APPEARING CATTLE

Tuberculin Test Applied by Trained Operator Is Reliable Method of Ascertaining Presence or Absence of Dangerous Disease—How Government Is Fighting Malady

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture)
It is impossible, by merely looking at a cow, to tell whether or not she has tuberculosis. Nor can the presence of the disease be detected by physical examination going no much



ABOVE: EVERY ANIMAL IN THIS PICTURE WAS PROVED TO HAVE TUBERCULOSIS. BELOW: THIS HERD, AT THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C., WAS FOUND TO BE FREE FROM TUBERCULOSIS, AND WAS GIVEN THE FIRST ACCREDITED HERD CERTIFICATE.

further than a survey. The most reliable method for definitely determining whether tuberculosis exists—the only method recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture—

was a delight to look upon and which seemed to be healthy on superficial examination, have been found to be extensively affected with tuberculosis.

They reacted to the tuberculin test, and subsequent slaughter of the animals proved that the test had not gone wrong. Their bodies were found to contain extensive lesions of tuberculosis, and these healthy appearing animals, if they had been allowed to live, would have continued to spread the disease to other cattle and swine and possibly to human beings.

The Federal Government, in co-operation with State live-stock sanitary officials has made a beginning in the big task of driving "animal T. B." from this country. It can not be done in a year, nor probably in a score of years, but every owner of even small herds of cattle can help forward the campaign by making sure that his animals are not carrying and spreading the germs of this dangerous malady. Tuberculosis eradication stations have been established in 35 cities, covering the entire country, and live-stock owners who want to get in touch with the station nearest them can do so by writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Helps Pay for Infected Cattle
Under recent legislation the Federal Government and the State governments pay portions of the value of cattle slaughtered after they have been found infected with tuberculosis.

The success of the movement for eradicating tuberculosis rests upon the live-stock owners of the country to a greater degree than on any other force, according to officials of the Department. Whenever the livestock owners "get behind" the work success is bound to follow.

Worth More Than That Now.
On June 20, in 1632, the patent of Maryland, granted to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was after his death made over to his son, Cecilus Calvert. King Charles signed the new patent and gave to the grant of land the name of Maryland, in honor of his queen, Henrietta Maria. While Lord Baltimore held the grant he paid for it yearly to the crown of England two Indian arrows, which are still on exhibition at Windsor castle, England.

MAORIS BACK FROM WAR,
HAVE TRIBAL MEMORIAL

Battalion Maintained at Full Strength Entirely by Voluntary Enlistment.

The battalion of Maoris, New Zealand aborigines, who fought in the Gallipoli campaign and afterward in France, has been welcomed home with a great feast, hokas (war dances) and tangi, or lament for those who fell in battle.

The acting prime minister, Sir James Allen, told them: "You Maoris hold a proud position. You have not one conscript." From the time of its formation early in the war the Maori battalion was maintained at a strength of 1,200 entirely by voluntary enlistment.

Great quantities of mutton, beef, pork and other food had been baked in earthen ovens for the occasion. About 2,000 Maoris in all shared in this feast. There were several poi (a native delicacy) dances.

The tangi was a scene of much emotion. The soldiers sat by tribes encircled by sorrowing natives. Led by their chiefs, the mourners grieved with low, wailing chants for those of their race who will never return. All the treasured heirlooms of the tribes had been brought from the safe-keeping for the welcome. There were jade ornaments, mats, chiefs' head-dresses and beautiful kites. The chiefs of the various tribes, in their speeches employed the florid South Sea language, after which there was a haka by the famous Arima tribe and the speech of welcome by Sir James Allen.

Suitably Dressed.
While in the army I was accompanied by a sergeant that, to hear him talk, was one of the brainiest men Uncle Sam had hired. On a certain Sunday, in a certain town, a young woman we met on the street asked us if we cared to go to her house and have a cup of coffee. On arriving we were introduced to her mother, who made excuses in regard to her appearance. She remarked: "I'll go and put on the perculator." The sergeant said: "Oh, you look all right the way you are."—Chicago Tribune.

AN EIGHT BILLION

DOLLAR INDUSTRY

The live stock industry is the largest and, in more than one sense, the most important industry in the United States. Its extent, measured by the value of live animals, amounts to more than \$8,000,000,000. Its importance rests in the necessity for live stock to consume the products of farms and ranges, 80 per cent of which, according to census reports, is fed to live stock; in the maintenance of soil fertility, which cannot be kept up continuously and economically without a considerable number of animals as a part of the farm system; in the indispensable place which animal food occupies in the American diet, of which it makes up 38 per cent based on the average consumer's food expense account; and finally, in the far reaching influence which the growing, fattening, and marketing of live stock has upon the social and economic welfare of all classes of people, including producers, distributors and the meat-consuming public.

The slaughtering and meat-packing business is the largest manufacturing industry in the United States, according to the United States census of manufacturers. The sales of live stock in the Chicago market alone totaled nearly \$1,000,000,000 in 1918, or over \$3,000,000 a day, and the daily sales at all the centralized live stock markets of this country total close to \$20,000,000.

At Home.
The program at the Twentieth Century club was on Joan of Arc, her tortures and imprisonment. A small boy had been allowed to accompany his mother and had seemed much interested in the program. On the way home he said: "Take me again, mother. I like that Penitentiary club."—Cartoons Magazine.

Teasel in Cloth Dressing.
Few people probably have heard of teasel, which is grown for the purpose of cloth dressing. The wild teasel is found in English hedges and copses and bears a purple flower in July. The function of the teasel is to raise the nap of the cloth, although to some extent it has been superseded by the use of wire brushes.

WE'RE GOIN' OVER THE TOP

Great Generals are laying out the route of Campaign. Able Colonels are planning the Barrage Trained Majors have their veteran troops ready to dash into the line Brave Captains and Lieutenants await the word "LET'S GO."

AND WE WILL BE THERE AT THE GREAT

CALEDONIA
COUNTY FAIR

ST. JOHNSBURY,

SEPTEMBER 23 - 24 and 25